

PRICE THREEPENCE.

NO FAMILIES and others.—For **SALT**, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 6s per gallon, a quarter casks; a capital vin ordinaire.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Australian HOCK and CLARET, of
J. Glennie's Orindiana Vineyard, from 18s to 26s
per dozen.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, Sole Agent.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's celebrated
Porphyry. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1857.—
The First Prize for Australian Wines was gained by
our South Wales, and awarded to Messrs. Wyndham for
their "Dalwood and Bakkula Wines," now on SALE at
5s, New Pitt-street; and at the Vineyards, Dalwood,
Branxton.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
 THOMPSON and GILES received by the last mail a very choice collection of FANCY ARTICLES suitable for NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, which are being now exhibited in their showrooms. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

PRESENTATION SILKS
 Shaded and rainbow colors.

fine corded and figured silks
 fine antiques in brilliant waterings
 fresh glances in every shade
GOOD BLACK SILKS for PRESENTS, 42s, 50s, 63s,
75s, 84s, 105s, 6, 7, and 8 guineas the full dress length
PRESENTATION MANTLES and JACKETS (just
 received by the mail steamer)
 black silk mantles and jackets, newest patterns
 black lace jackets and small circulars
 black gazarade ditto, trimmed satin, bugles and lace,
 &c. &c.
 rich forax mantles and shawls

ROMANADE JACKETS and every approved novelty
for the present festive season.

MILLINERY and FRENCH FLOWERS.
Follies in Parisian and West End trimmed **BONNETS**
and **HATS**
Furnished goods of every description
sleeve caps, collars, head dresses, wreaths, flowers, &c.
CONFECTIONERY to be had at all the principal Confectioners and Bakers.

OVERIES in percales, kid glove, and ribbons
ice makes in Morley's and Brette's
Cotton
Lisle thread
and silk HOSIERY
ACES—(real and imitation) of every description
MUSLIN and LACE BODICES, pappets, worked linen
sets, &c., &c.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
adies' and children's UNDERCLOTHING, steel skirts,

and stays, THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.
TRIMMED Muslin Jackets, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Muslin bodice, 1s 11d and 2s 11d, a bargain
Infants' white muslin dresses, 3s 11d, worth 6s 6d.
Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

A S S I G N E D o f E S T A T E

JOHN SKINNER,
 5000 OF DRAPERY GOODS FOR IMPERATIVE
 SALE.
 SKINNER'S STOCK
 now on sale at
 J. W T H E R I L L ' S ,
 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

**THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY
FOR FASHIONABLE and first-class CLOTHING,
TO ORDER is the**
Market Cloth Hall, and Practical Tailoring Establishment:
484, George-street
Opposite the Fruit Markets,
Not Haymarket.

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN SYDNEY.**

FOR GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING
TO ORDER,
 No. 83, King-street, four doors east of City Bank.
 Every Garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit,
 combined with lowest charges.

Good black cloth suits, to measure ..	£4	4	0
all dress black cloth suits, to measure ..	£	5	0
Good suits, fashionably made, to measure ..	£	3	0
Black cloth trousers, to measure, from ..	£	1	0
Good Jeans ..	£	1	0

Complete suits kept ready made up in every variety of
 style; also, fashionable trousers and vests to match.
 Very choice patterns of material and fashionable cut.
 Riding pantaloons cut on the most improved principles;
 also, ladies' riding habits, &c.
W. W. HOWES'S Practical Tailoring Establishment, No.
 4, King-street, four doors east of the City Bank.

FAIRBANKS SEWING MACHINES,
 Reduced from \$10 to \$7 10s.
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
 Depot, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

REGISTER and Half-Register GRATES. Sheet Zinc,
 and Lath Nails. **R. WYNNE,** New Pitt-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT and PLASTER PARIS.
R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Butter in five minutes, 12s 6d each. 432, George-street.

FOR SALE, PATENT WATER CLOSETS: J. A. BROWN, Plumber, &c., 254, Pitt-street.

LEION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of hardwood, cedar, pine, ashes, &c., at reduced rates.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE, Kerr's, with bullet mould, &c., for sale, cheap. No. 7, Hyndland-road.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Hill Side,
near Godalming, Surrey (about one hour's distance
from Waterloo Station, London). The treatment here
has been eminently successful in the cure or relief
of patients (ladies and gentlemen) suffering from acute or
chronic disorders of the nerves, chest, liver, and other
digestive organs, in rheumatic and gouty complaints,
andular affections, piles, general debility, sun strokes,

and other maladies incident to long residences in warm climates. It is also highly beneficial to those suffering from over exertion of body or mind. Unlike the "Cold Water Cure," the treatment, being a combination of warm and tonic processes, is suited to all seasons, and may be adapted to the most delicate constitutions. Arrangements are made to maintain an agreeable temperature throughout the winter. The locality is salubrious and beautiful. The situation being one of the finest on the Sarrey Hills, the necessaries may be obtained on application.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS,
QUEENSLAND.**
The undersigned have for SALE, by private contract, these first-class RUNS, situate in the District of Moreton, known as
PASSIFERN, MOOGERAH, and TAROOM,
having an estimated area of 150 square miles, and distant not 35 miles from Ipswich. The improvements which

extensive and valuable, are erected on
about 2900 Acres Purchased Land.
With the above will be sold
6000 head of Cattle
330 ditto good Horses.
The Runs are abundantly grassed and watered; and,
being so near the metropolis, have a ready market for fat
cattle. At present they are not half-stocked.
The above will be disposed of separately or in one lot.

1000 HEAD first-class breeding **COWS** for **SALE**, 2 to 7 years old, deliverable at Ranger's Valley, New England, in all March, 1887. 200 bullocks could be had with the above if required. For price, terms, &c., apply to **THOMAS DAWSON**, Auctioneer and Cattle Dealer, 424, George-street, Sydney.

LYNDHURST ESTATE, GLEBE; Waterloo Suburb, at
 Cricket Ground; Ann and Bourke streets, near St. Peter's
 Church. On favourable terms. Apply to Messrs.
 O'BRIEN and YOUNG, O'Connell-street; or to
 JOHN CAHILL, Botany Road, Agent.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WELL-KNOWN NARRANGULIA STATE, comprising 10,000 acres of purchased land, having a frontage of seven miles to the Murrumbidgee, within a short distance of YASS. Full particulars may be obtained on application to IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bohlen Chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, or to LET, at Liverpool, one Steam Flour MILL, with 3 pairs of French burr stones, and dressing-machine, &c., in thorough working order; one HOUSE of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c.; one COTTAGE of 4 rooms. Apply to JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, 101 of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

It is a pity that good workmen in receipt of good wages should have forfeited their situations and condemned themselves to idleness or exile. The event seems still more to be deplored when we reflect on the comparative insignificance of the question at stake; and the moral to be drawn from the story is this—that good temper in these, as in other matters, will save many a quarrel.

(From the Cornhill.)

From that first English Marriage Act (26 George II, cap. 33) no legislative interference on the subject took place for seventy years; but thereafter, and for the next century, the V., cap. 76, several statutes were passed, all considering a religious ceremony as essential to the validity of the marriage contract. Later statutes have been framed, enabling marriages to be solemnised according to any form or ceremony the parties see fit to adopt; but the 4 George IV, cap. 76, though qualified as to marriages solemnised according to the Established Church, is not repealed by any subsequent statute. By that statute the bans are to be published in the parish church or an authorised chapel on three Sundays, according to the rules prescribed by the Rubric prefixed to the office of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer. A book is to be kept for the registration of the bans, to be signed by the officiating minister; and by this means accurate evidence is forthcoming of the solemnisation of the

somewhat romantic incidents of the case have faded from memory, and nothing remains but that unrivalled judgment of Lord Stowell tracing the marriage law from its earliest authentic

It would be interesting to detail some of the cases as reported in law books in reference to

beautiful shape, pleasing, shining green, and the silvery tones of the under side of the leaf making it an indispensable tree for the pleasure

The course upon which this great handicap is run is perhaps the most difficult for its length in the kingdom. From start to finish it is up a steep incline, and the ground is on a slope also from one side to the other. A thick rank grass grows all over the course, seriously interfering with the action of the horses, and this is one of the reasons why a horse with a heavy weight rarely wins the race. On the upper side the ground is somewhat better in consequence of the continual traffic up and down; and the animal which succeeds in gaining this, and still more the one which can hit upon the footpath, and keep it has a great advantage. The field of the course, of course, as the chance to be traversed is only a little over a mile, it is an extremely important matter to get a good start, indeed such horses as fail to do so are generally out of the race before they have gone more than a furlong. The anxiety to get to the front and also to obtain a position on the favourable ground of which we have spoken renders the start for the Cambridgeshire a very tedious affair. It is made more tedious by the crowd of horsemen who, in defiance of all protests, will range themselves before the animals, and thus make those who are inclined to be fretful more fretful still. As a rule, the horses which run well in the Cesarewitch do even better in the Cambridgeshire, should it happen that they are engaged therein. Thus last year the winner of the Cesarewitch, the fourth was third for the Cambridgeshire, and the shorter race, and last year Acton was fourth in the former and also won the Cambridgeshire. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Honesty and Blinkhoolie should be backed heavily for the last great handicap, seeing that they finished respectively fifth and fourth, and were both going remarkably well at the bushes in the Cesarewitch. As it was clear also that Julius could have won the latter with 7 lb. more on his back, it was thought that he, too, had a chance, even with the tremendous weight

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VERY IMPORTANT IS TRUE.—The *Cracow Cans* says that on the 8th instant, Herr von Schloser, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a copy of the treaty made between Italy and France. The treaty provides that Italy shall co-operate with France in her next war against Prussia, either direct or by helping Austria or Turkey to keep Russia in check. In return for this promise, France agrees to give Italy the Papal territory, Rome alone excepted. Italy is to be declared a free town under the sovereignty of the Pope, and to remain so till the death of Pio IX. The certainty of this point the paper does not speak with much confidence. It has been concluded before the limited period, if this intelligence is correct, all the world has been moved upon by the play of diplomacy.

if she didn't go and set fire to a 'ouse where he was a-stoppin', in the 'opes of burnin' him in 'is bed, the wicked 'ussy.

It all came 'ome to 'er, tho', for she were found out thro' 'er 'usband, as she'd showed down the well a-turnin' up agin, as there weren't no water in it; as is nasty things, in my opinion, and highly dangerous. As well I remembers Mrs. Mallock, as lived over Bat-tersea Rise, with a well in the garden, as you did use to draw it up with a windlass; as 'er 'usband, a-comin' 'ome from receivein' of his pension, pitched 'ead foremost into, and was only found thro' 'is wooden leg a-floatin' up conspicu-ous, as it was a mercy as 'is 'ead just floated into the bucket, and was raised up.

is jest this and no more, if this 'ere periodical
is coming out is only filled with nice tales
as isn't too affectin', but will teach parties
vice is 'ateful and virture 'eavenly, and be
the same time amusin' as well as instructi
as, in my opinion, did ought to be, and 'each
I should like for to see any gal or boy of m
a-readin' at their leasures, why, it will be
real blessin' to mothers, as the sayin' is; and
Broad-way as will not lead to distraction, but
peace and quietness, as is what I likes to see i
a decent family, and not a lot of ramtynol
rubbish as 'as been the ruins of thousands, an
such as I'd pretty soon put behind the fire, o
preaps the better-shop, or might come in 'and

are equal to that of Ceylon. Ceylon is a Crown colony; the island is beautiful; the climate healthy; the position of Governor is both dignified and lucrative. Whenever a vacancy occurs, gentlemen are sought with avidity from numerous competitors. During the Duke of Newcastle's administration of the colonies, he was vacant; and on whom did the Duke confer it? Sir C. McCarthy, who was then Colonial Secretary to the island. And what had Sir C. McCarthy been doing? He had entered the service as an officer of Customs in the middle of the last century. The first Indian war broke out, and he was sent to the East Indies and had remained for years, and had been transferred thence to Ceylon, where he had worked his way to the Secretaryship, the duties of which he discharged with singular tact and success. To those who are told it to be impossible that a man who has lived in India can ever administer a great colony discreetly and safely he will, I think, say:

which cannot be based on the principles of justice and morality, and completely master the people that they cannot break away from. Nations have a right to intervene; and sometimes, as Grotius says, intervention becomes a duty of humanity. The intervention of the Christian Power Turkey is a result of this principle, and an example for all nations. Now that Turkey has been admitted into the council of Europe, it is a principle supported by a positive right; for she was one of the parties to the express condition that the rights of the Christian population should be secured. She is unable to comply with this condition unless she is placed in ward, however prejudicial this may be to her power, and the rights of her more ancient and sacred than the sovereignty of Sublime Porte. The other kind of intervention which we have spoken, namely, intervention by conflicting States, finds its first expression in the

Here, author of "Election of Representatives" the following illustration of the mode adopted by the several Reform Bill. "It will be seen that limiting the number of members to one for each constituency, a minority just over two-thirds of the members; whereas by the 'cumulative vote' system in case one-fourth of the constituency, plus one more may exercise a third of the electoral power. In the case of 48 voters, of whom, say, 61 are supporters of the Opposition, A, B, C, and D, there are four candidates, A, B, C, and D. If the first party, and C of the Opposition. If we supposed that the minority of 33 would succeed in returning D, but this would be prevented by the majority dividing themselves into three groups of 11 each, one of which shall vote for A, another for B, and another for C. The consequence would be that each of the Ministerial candidates would have 44 votes,

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Little Colonel, schooner, 68 tons, Captain Dunn, from Melbourne, in ballast, passengers—20 to the steamer, Lockhart, agent.

Woodbine, schooner, 280 tons, Captain Brown, from Mauritius, 12th November.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

You Yangs (s), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

H.M.S. Marconi, for New Caledonia, Captain Cook, for Brisbane; Magellan Cloud, for Yalla; City of Brisbane (s), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s), for Yalla; City of Adelaide (s), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.—DECEMBER 26.

You Yangs (s), 474 tons, Captain Fain, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 26.

Paterson (s), from Hunter River, with 53 bales hay, 5 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 31 bags maize, 25 sacks tallow, 11 baskets prawns, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

Woodbine, from Mauritius; 543 tons sugar, Rio de Janeiro.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia, by H.M.S. Marconi, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane, by the City of Brisbane (s), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne, by the City of Adelaide (s), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

MAILS PER MATAURA VIA PANAMA.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London, by the City of London (s), on Wednesday, 1st day of January, 1896.

Mails will be made up on the iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st day of January.

Letters and parcels posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st day of January.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and the United Kingdom, the Colonies of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence to and from the various provinces are specified in the Monthly Postal Guide.

General Post Office, Sydney, 26th December.

THE LITTLE COLONEL.

The Little Colonel, schooner, 68 tons, Captain Dunn, from Melbourne, in ballast, passengers—20 to the steamer, Lockhart, agent.

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For London, by the City of London (s), on Wednesday, 1st day of January, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 34° 10' S., Longitude 151° 15' E.

Time ball is dropped daily (except on Sundays, &c.) at 12.30 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. from Greenwich mean time.

Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney, to Mean Sea Level.

Pressure of wind, estimated in the per square foot. Velocity of wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scale of Clouds, 0 to 10.

Exposure, 0 to 10.

Direction, 0 to 10.

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GLASSWARE IS ALSO IMPORTED IN VALUE FROM £20,000 TO £30,000.

Here, also, it is only the common kinds that we can expect to make at first; but all the material exists in abundance in the colony, and the beginning that has now been made in the colony will, it is hoped, prosper.

Furniture is imported to the extent of over £30,000; only the enlarged use of machinery is needed to enable local producers to compete with importers so far as plain articles are concerned.

There is also a great opening with respect to iron, the annual import of which is not less than £100,000. The difficulties incident to a new enterprise have delayed the expected development of this branch of industry, but they are reported to be in a fair way of being finally overcome, and when they are, a new start is given to all local undertakings.

Paper, too, is now imported to the value of about £73,000, and when the mill now erected is at work it may be able to supersede a part at least of this import.

Saddlery and harness are still imported to the extent of about £50,000, but the colonial production is on the increase.

This brief review of our imports will show that the productiveness of the colony is limited only by the perseverance and skill of its inhabitants.

We have been favoured with some facts relative to the successful treatment of pleuro-pneumonia by inoculation in this colony, fully set out what has already been stated of its advantages. It is of secondary importance that we should reconcile some apparent anomalies involved in the effects of this mode of treatment. For the scientific it is well that attention should be given to the solution of the difficulty stated by Professor Drex, of Edinburgh, and adduced by a correspondent who communicated with him on the subject; but there is certainly no more reason for herdsmen to refrain from inoculating their cattle, because they are not quite clear as to the character of the remedy, than there would be for their refraining to employ water to extinguish fire until they could understand whether the effect were due to the mechanical or the chemical agency of that fluid upon the flames. It is just possible that the Professor—since deceased—was right; that the poisoned thread left in the tail acts as a counter irritant, and thus relieves the lungs; but while the stitch in the tail appears to reduce the mortality of the cattle seized from twenty, forty, fifty per cent., to two per cent., it would be folly to refuse to take this view of the case are bound to consider why cattle that have been subjected to inoculation, according to testimony, as fully protected from a second attack as though they had suffered or recovered from the disease, in fact more so, since animals which do recover from pleuro-pneumonia are observed to be peculiarly susceptible to any disorder, and seldom to live long. If Professor Drex was correct, inoculation cannot protect from pleuro, and here experience is against him.

The facts of the case to which we allude are as follows. The agent or bullifer who is entrusted with the management of several considerable cattle stations on the northern boundary of this colony, keeps his employees in Sydney well informed of his movements by letter. From these letters extracts have been made relative to a very severe attack of pleuro, and the means taken to subdue it. The particulars given amount to a case of no slight importance. The agent commences an unbeliever, and finishes a convert to the inoculation doctrine. At the beginning of November, 1895, pleuro-pneumonia is first observed. There are very few cases, but just enough to make him uneasy—enough to make him revert to 1892; but he considers that "the beasts are better left alone." The opinion of the district is in favour of letting things take their chance. Men are of one mind there, that more damage is done by knocking the cattle about, to enclose them for inoculation, than they would incur from the complaint itself. But in January "needles" are sent for, and by the end of the month, six sudden is the change of opinion, 4000 cattle are inoculated. We are informed that opposing opinion has given way before the light of observation. The fact is noted that the cattle inoculated the previous year do not fall sick, but quietly continue to graze under theegis of a prophylactic. But there is great difficulty to obtain virus, and a number of tails have to be cut off to prevent the inflammation extending to the quarters. These mutilated cattle are as useless as old rams. By the 4th of February the disease has been let in 2000 additional tails, and the operator, waxing more steadfast in the new faith, expresses his intention of "doing all the herd if the virus can be procured." "Stags and old cows are not always inoculated," but the calves are when branded. Finding the operation much retarded by the number of men required to watch the cattle that had been "done," it was determined to try whether this care did not involve an unnecessary expense. Seventy-four heifers were consequently turned into a paddock, inoculated, and left to themselves. It was expected, according to the theory of probabilities, that two would die, and two be sorely troubled in their tails. In a letter written about twenty days after this date, it is said that this experiment seems to show that non-interference after inoculation is the best plan, and again a month after that date the remark is made "that five of the number have died." Throughout March and April pleuro is very bad, and 16,600 head of cattle are inoculated; and on the 29th of April the writer says, "I am very glad that I inoculated. I have gone over a great portion of the cattle at—again. A few had been missed, and these invariably had pleuro. All the others looked well and were free from disease." It is a preventive without a doubt. Our inoculated cattle have not suffered much disfigurement. There are a good many stags, but not as many as I expected. In reference to the loss we shall suffer, I had better say that, you must expect in a large herd like ours to suffer more loss than has hitherto been shown you in figures." On the 7th of May the principals are informed that not one case of pleuro had been seen amongst the inoculated cattle, but that, of the infected beasts, 200 head had been killed to supply virus; to 100 per cent. of deaths amongst the un inoculated nothing is said; but a later date it is observed that on a distant station inoculation could not be carried on for want of virus. At the close of August some inoculated cattle were stated to be "recovering from pleuro," but none had been seen dead, and the operation was performed after the disease had broken out. We find, also, that the pleuro would probably have been notwithstanding the precaution. Without attaching too much importance to a case that has occurred, some miles away, and is unattested by professional evidence, it cannot be denied that there is much to be recommended in the inoculation process.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

IN THE INTRODUCTION TO THE STATISTICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1895.

For the past year there is a novel and elaborate analysis of the amount of money spent on the import of articles more or less productive to the colony. In the press of other matters we have neglected to refer to this digest, but its details are well worth pressing upon the public attention. It is only by degrees, of course, that local productions can displace imports. This has been done with regard to some articles. It is being done with regard to others; while with another set of articles it requires a larger development of industrial skill, and a larger investment of capital in machinery, even to a beginning.

Without referring to flour and grain, there are other articles of agricultural produce which we still draw from abroad, though we might produce them at home. For instance, the import of potatoes averaged about £35,000 in 1894 and 1895, while in 1896 it amounted to no less than £60,000. This has been to some extent due to the want of inland transit, for while Warrambool and Hobart can easily transport cargoes to Port Jackson, potatoes have been rotting, or have been used to feed pigs, in some of our inland districts. The finest potatoes ever seen are said to be grown in the rich lands of the Warrambool district, and now that the railway may be said to have tapped that country, its produce will probably find its way to the metropolis to displace some of the imports.

Dried fruits are imported to amounts varying one year with another from £30,000 to £60,000. There is a revenue derived from this import, but it is not very large, and the country would profit more by the growth and curing of its own fruits. The fruits that are imported dried are mostly such as could be produced in the colony, viz., raisins, currants, figs, apples, almonds, &c. In South Australia, a successful beginning has already been made in producing raisins and figs, and there is plenty of room for this colony to take up and perfect the industry. It only wants intelligent perseverance.

Ham, pork, and bacon were imported last year to the extent of over £21,000. Here again is an article to which farmers may profitably give their attention. As a rule, the colonial article does not rank so high as the imported, but we have seen samples tested by connoisseurs which have been declared equal to any foreign brand, and which show that the prevalent defect is due not to any inherent necessity, but to want of careful attention in the getting up. A little more skill in managing the curing is all that is necessary to make the colonial produce every whit as palatable as the best that is imported.

It is hardly necessary to refer to wines, the supply of which, from colonial sources, is yearly improving, both in quantity and quality. But we import citizens' stores to the value of £100,000 a year, and many of them are commodities which, with a little patient skill, are producible in the colony. Even such articles as "onions and olive oil" are not produced in quantity sufficient to meet the local demand.

The occupiers of land will be said to have something else to do besides keeping stock, or producing the too common round of wheat, corn, hay, and potatoes. There is a considerable variety in the articles for which our soil and climate are suited, and they render a public service who, with care and perseverance, begin and continue an effort to introduce fresh articles into our markets, and multiply the resources of their brother agriculturists.

Under the heading of manufactures there are several articles that show a reasonable probability of profit to colonial industry. We import blankets to the value of £25,000 a year. Before the discovery of gold there were small blankets manufactured in more than one colony, and there seems no reason why they should not now be revived. The cost of the raw material forms a large proportion of the cost of the finished article, and this is precisely the kind of manufacture in which we can compete with advantage.

Confektions and preserves are imported to the value of nearly £40,000, and we draw a great deal of jam from our neighbours in Tasmania and South Australia. Yet we can produce a fruit of equal quality, and ought to be able to preserve it as well.

Cordage and ropes were imported to the value of about £30,000, and the shipping interest, as well as mining industry, establishes a steady demand. The coconut fibre and the New Zealand flax are easily importable, and various colonial flutes might probably be turned to useful account.

Earthenware and china are imported to the extent of about £40,000. It is only in the plain and rude sorts that we can expect to make a beginning. For ornamental and artistic work we must long be dependent on the skill of the Old World, but there is a large consumption of plain articles that offer a good market for colonial produce.

There is also a great opening with respect to iron, the annual import of which is not less than £100,000. The difficulties incident to a new enterprise have delayed the expected development of this branch of industry,

GOLF.—St. Andrews, for more than a cen-
tury, has been the head-quarters, the very Mecca
of the game. There the game of golf is to be seen and played
in its perfection. And what is the game of
golf? It is a game of some English reader. Golf is but the Dutch
word for a club, and the game is played in this

lowest reach of sandy ground stretches
banks of the sea shore to the north-
west. The ground is covered with
is covered with furze, dry, hard grass in
with knolls, and occasional pieces of soft
It is abundant in rude holes, technical
"bankers," and is about 18 inches
about three and a half miles. At irregular
round holes, about four or five inches across
by six inches deep, are carefully dug, and
clubs to suit all emergencies, and concep-
tually to be used in the play of the ball,
ball, which is spherical, and about two
diameter, is first placed carefully by hand or
eminence, and by a single stroke, is thrown
the air, and the ball is then struck with
walks after it, and by a succession of
without again touching the ball, but only by
drives it into the first hole. If the first hole
prize in the game, and the player who
has driven it out and home; and the art of it
is shown by the fewness of the strokes re-
accomplish the entire distance. Any one
players may make a game for a stroke
the other, and the person who plays with the fewest
is the victor. The game is often very exciting
times the ball gets ensnared in a furze bush
in a streamlet, sometimes in a bog, and
on a steep bank, and the player has to
grass, and sometimes in a soft sand
with a high bank to the foot of the
the dexterity with which some players
asked to play, and the ball is thrown
the ball along the grass to the small round

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CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND." "I have been to the moorland and Cumberland statesmen, or small proprietors, still retain the manners inherited from their forefathers, strongly indicative of a sturdy independence. They are not without a certain pride. Many of the Cumberland yeomen have a plain home spun grey cloth coat, their name of *grey coats*; but the Cumberland and Westmoreland squire, or gentleman, more and more, has been long gradually diminishing. Railways, as in other parts of England, have effected a great revolution in these counties. The moor has been found to be too expensive to cultivate, which they have neglected, and the land has been bartered, and have been too often obliged to their land which had belonged to their ancestors for generations. The tendency now is towards the small farms, and the gradual extinction of the great proprietors, and the gradual extinction of a man whom the progress of society is fast con- to the traditions of the past. The state of the country is a state of small farms, and the small farms will survive among the peasantry. The farms are generally very ancient, and their interior has been but little changed by time. They are walls of stone, and the interior is of stone, and either thatched or covered with a coarse blue. The furniture consists of a long oaken table,

children, and servants—take their meals in. On one side of the fireplace is generally a seat six feet long, called the long settle, its back raised up by a row of cushions or pillows, and its ends terminated by a row of cushions. At the other side of the fireplace is a sort of chest placed under which a night's elden, or fuel, is deposited every evening. The chests are covered with velvet, and are carved on the backs. The bedsteads are also with carved testers. The clothing of the family is made from wool, spun from the native sheep, and is almost every farm. The "hemp ridge" in which bears its name, although its origin may be forgotten. Clops, or wooden-soled shoes, are made in a mould, and are very common in use in common use.—*Murray's Handbook to the Island and Cumberland.*

"GLASSWORKERS OF MURANO.—North of the great Venetian lagoons an island called Murano contains a cathedral, a town, and a school of architecture, which call to mind days of prosperity. In Murano are found the descendants of the old Venetian glassworkers. The old glass-works, which were situated near the cathedral, are stained with the richest possible colours, and the qualities are retained in the recently revived works at Murano. There is one more sort of glass, called glass blown at the mouth, and is, viz., that every individual piece is an original of human art; and as it is almost impossible that any two should be exactly alike, unless formed by the same hand, it is a great advantage to his fancy, and is sure that no one else

[illegible]

narrative:—"John Brown the poor old
Lanarkshire, was, for his singular piety, a
Christian carrier. Many years he
Scotland wandering, and in the
dom, o'd man, who remembered the
described him as one versed in Divine
life, and so peaceable that the tyrants
find no fault with him. He was
from the public worship of the Episcopal
1st. of May he was cutting turf, when he was
Claverhouse's soldiers, rapidly examined,
and immediately, the prisoner was
that even among the soldiers a twang
an executioner, for the wife of the poor
present. She led one little child by the
see that she was about to give
another; and she was by the way
who nicknamed one another Beelzebub
and shrank from the great wickedness of but
husband before her face. The prisoner,
and about about about about about
placidity, prayed loud and fervently
inspired, till Claverhouse, in a fury,
dead. It was reported by credible
agony," Wall, strange
day of reckoning will come," and he
replied, "To God I can answer for what I
do, and for God I will take him into my own

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RAILWAY.

TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sydney	6.45	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10
Newtown	6.50	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75
Blacktown	7.00	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25
Blackburn	7.10	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35
Blackburn	7.20	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45
Blackburn	7.30	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55
Blackburn	7.40	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05
Blackburn	7.50	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75
Blackburn	8.00	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25
Blackburn	8.10	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35
Blackburn	8.20	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05
Blackburn	8.30	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Blackburn	8.40	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05
Blackburn	8.50	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75
Blackburn	9.00	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25
Blackburn	9.10	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35
Blackburn	9.20	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05
Blackburn	9.30	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
Blackburn	9.40	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05
Blackburn	9.50	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75
Blackburn	10.00	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25
Blackburn	10.10	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35
Blackburn	10.20	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05
Blackburn	10.30	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Blackburn	10.40	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05
Blackburn	10.50	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75
Blackburn	11.00	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25
Blackburn	11.10	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35
Blackburn	11.20	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Blackburn	11.30	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Blackburn	11.40	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05
Blackburn	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
Blackburn	12.00	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25
Blackburn	12.10	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35
Blackburn	12.20	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Blackburn	12.30	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55
Blackburn	12.40	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05
Blackburn	12.50	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
Blackburn	13.00	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25
Blackburn	13.10	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35
Blackburn	13.20	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
Blackburn	13.30	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55
Blackburn	13.40	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05
Blackburn	13.50	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15
Blackburn	14.00	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25
Blackburn	14.10	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35
Blackburn	14.20	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
Blackburn	14.30	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55
Blackburn	14.40	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05
Blackburn	14.50	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15
Blackburn	15.00	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25
Blackburn	15.10	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35
Blackburn	15.20	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45
Blackburn	15.30	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55
Blackburn	15.40	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05
Blackburn	15.50	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15
Blackburn	16.00	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25
Blackburn	16.10	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35
Blackburn	16.20	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45
Blackburn	16.30	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55
Blackburn	16.40	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05
Blackburn	16.50	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15
Blackburn	17.00	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25
Blackburn	17.10	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35
Blackburn	17.20	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45
Blackburn	17.30	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55
Blackburn	17.40	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05
Blackburn	17.50	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15
Blackburn	18.00	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25
Blackburn	18.10	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35
Blackburn	18.20	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45
Blackburn	18.30	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55
Blackburn	18.40	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05
Blackburn	18.50	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15
Blackburn	19.00	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25
Blackburn	19.10	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35
Blackburn	19.20	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45
Blackburn	19.30	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55
Blackburn	19.40	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05
Blackburn	19.50	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15
Blackburn	20.00	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25
Blackburn	20.10	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35
Blackburn	20.20	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45
Blackburn	20.30	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55
Blackburn	20.40	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05
Blackburn	20.50	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15
Blackburn	21.00	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25
Blackburn	21.10	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35
Blackburn	21.20	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45
Blackburn	21.30	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55
Blackburn	21.40	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05
Blackburn	21.50	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15
Blackburn	22.00	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25
Blackburn	22.10	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35
Blackburn	22.20	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45
Blackburn	22.30	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55
Blackburn	22.40	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05
Blackburn	22.50	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15
Blackburn	23.00	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25
Blackburn	23.10	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35
Blackburn	23.20	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45
Blackburn	23.30	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55
Blackburn	23.40	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05
Blackburn	23.50	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15
Blackburn	24.00	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25
Blackburn	24.10	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05	25.20	25.35
Blackburn	24.20	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15	25.30	25.45
Blackburn	24.30	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25	25.40	25.55
Blackburn	24.40	24.50	25.05	25.20	25.35	25.50	26.05
Blackburn	24.50	25.00	25.15	25.30	25.45	26.00	26.15
Blackburn	25.00	25.10	25.25	25.40	25.55	26.10	26.25
Blackburn	25.10	25.20	25.35	25.50	26.05	26.20	26.35
Blackburn	25.20	25.30	25.45	26.00	26.15	26.30	26.45
Blackburn	25.30	25.40	25.55	26.10	26.25	26.40	26.55
Blackburn	25.40	25.50	26.05	26.20	26.35	26.50	27.05
Blackburn	25.50	26.00	26.15	26.30	26.45	27.00	27.15
Blackburn	26.00	26.10	26.25	26.40	26.55	27.10	27.25
Blackburn	26.10	26.20	26.35	26.50	27.05	27.20	27.35
Blackburn	26.20	26.30	26.45	27.00	27.15	27.30	27.45
Blackburn	26.30	26.40	26.55	27.10	27.25	27.40	27.55
Blackburn	26.40	26.50	27.05	27.20	27.35	27.50	28.05
Blackburn	26.50	27.00	27.15	27.30	27.45	28.00	28.15
Blackburn	27.00	27.10	27.25	27.40	27.55	28.10	28.25
Blackburn	27.10	27.20	27.35	27.50	28.05	28.20	28.35
Blackburn	27.20	27.30	27.45	28.00	28.15	28.30	28.45
Blackburn	27.30	27.40	27.55	28.10	28.25	28.40	28.55
Blackburn	27.40	27.50	28.05	28.20	28.35	28.50	29.05
Blackburn	27.50	28.00	28.15	28.30	28.45	29.00	29.15
Blackburn	28.00	28.10	28.25	28.40	28.55	29.10	29.25
Blackburn	28.10	28.20	28.35	28.50	29.05	29.20	29.35
Blackburn	28.20	28.30	28.45	29.00	29.15	29.30	29.45
Blackburn	28.30	28.40	28.55	29.10	29.25	29.40	29.55
Blackburn	28.40	28.50	29.05	29.20	29.35	29.50	30.05
Blackburn	28.50	29.00	29.15	29.30	29.45	30.00	30.15
Blackburn	29.00	29.10	29.25	29.40	29.55	30.10	30.25
Blackburn	29.10	29.20	29.35	29.50	30.05	30.20	30.35
Blackburn	29.20	29.30	29.45	30.00	30.15	30.30	30.45
Blackburn	29.30	29.40	29.55	30.10	30.25	30.40	30.55
Blackburn	29.40	29.50	30.05	30.20	30.35	30.50	31.05
Blackburn	29.50	30.00	30.15	30.30	30.45	31.00	31.15
Blackburn	30.00	30.10	30.25	30.40	30.55	31.10	31.25
Blackburn	30.10	30.20	30.35	30.50	31.05	31.20	31.35
Blackburn	30.20	30.30	30.45	31.00	31.15	31.30	31.45
Blackburn	30.30	30.40	30.55	31.10	31.25	31.40	31.55
Blackburn	30.40	30.50	31.05	31.20	31.35	31.50	32.05
Blackburn	30.50	31.00	31.15	31.30	31.45	32.00	32.15
Blackburn	31.00	31.10	31.25	31			